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EDWARD BATES ON MARTIAL LAW.

The Constitutional Convention in Missouri and Martial Law in that State.

A CAUSTIC REVIEW.

I come now to treat of martial law, and the use and abuse now sought to be made of it, in this State. And my proposition is that martial law is not the governing rule over this State. It does not exist here; and whatever may have been done, under that pretence, and contrary to the laws of the land, is a personal wrong and a punishable usurpation That is my proposition; and I shall endeavor to maintain it, even at the hazard of differing widely from the opinion and wish of the convention now sitting in St. Louis.

The convention assumes that the State is under martial law; and expresses a strong desire that it so remain; but it has not, in any proceeding that I have seen, informed the people (whom it assumes to govern with absolute sway) what martial law is, nor who made, nor when nor where it was made, nor how it is possible to repeal or annul it. The convention is prudent in abstaining from any attempted explanation on these points, because the matter is incapable of explanation upon any grounds consistent with law or reason. The members may pretend ignorance, if they will, in order to save for themselves hereafter, when the day of their shame shall come, the hackneyed plea of convicted offenders—"It was the error of the head and not of the heart." But there are some members of that body, who ought to know, and do know, that martial law (as contradistinguished from the law of the land) is simply no law at all; that it is neither more nor less than the suppression of the established government, and the substitution of the will, however capricious, of the military commander in the vacated place of the laws. That is martial law, pure and simple; and none but the most ignorant are in any danger of confounding it with military law, which is not only another and a different thing, but the exact opposite of the despotism of martial law. Military law consists of those parts of the constitution and statutes which relate to the army and its control and management. In like manner we have groups of other laws which, for convenience, are classified, and familiarly called by the names of their respective subjects—for instance, we have naval law, revenue law, land law, judiciary law. Yet every one of these is administered in the forms of the constitution and by constitutional functionaries; and in regard to every one of them, including military law, every man may look into the statute book and there read the measure of his obligations and his rights. But where can you read any legal description of martial law, any derivation of its powers, or any limitation upon their exercise? Nowhere, and for the simple reason that it has no legal existence; and the very term martial law is only a nickname for arbitrary power, assumed, against law, by men in arms!

This kind of despotism differs, in its foundation and essence, from the tyranny sometimes usurped by assemblies of men calling themselves deliberative bodies. The first is a strong man armed, who, conscious of his power to enforce obedience, proclaims his ordefs, and if some presumptuous victim ask for his warrant of authority, he answers only by brandishing his sword! The second, (deliberative bodies) conscious of its own intrinsic weakness, and that they are nothing, without the prestige of law, always in the beginning pretend to have some lawful authority for the exercise of their assumed authority. And often they seem to prosper for a season. As long as they keep in close alliance with the armed power, and can induce it to be their minister, to carry out their decrees under martial law, they seem to prosper, and cheat themselves into the belief that they are all-powerful. But this state of things cannot long continue. Armed men, like the unarmed, will learn the lessons that are daily taught them. And when these civil bodies, misled by their own grotesque egotism, imagine themselves supreme and above all established laws and principles, and habitually "frame iniquity into a law," the "strong man armed" soon learns the lesson thus taught him by self-conceited ambition. Out of their own mouths he convicts them and says to them: "Yes, gentlemen, you are right; there is nothing obligatory in government but power, and as the power happens to be in my hands, and not in yours, get you gone out of my way." Thus Cromwell answered the Long Parliament of England, and Bonaparte answered the directory and Councils of France.

No principle is better settled in the constitution and policy of the United States than this: the military is subordinate to the civil power, and can act only as the minister and servant of the law. For we have no ruling sovereign but the law, and therein consists our only claim of superiority in government over the people of Europe, who, for the most part, are governed by visible human sovereigns, in the shape of emperors and kings, in the great nations, and all the way down the scale of power to the petty princes and dukes, who reign over the inhabitants of a few thousand acres of land. This, I say, is the only claim of superiority over them in the matter of government, and so long as that claim is sustained by reality and truth, it is full of goodness and glory. But if that claim be falsified—if the laws of the land are no longer to rule and protect us—we are indeed under the despotism of that martial law, so dear to the convention, then I affirm that our government is far worse than theirs, and our condition far more to be pitied. For the sovereigns of Europe (most of them) derive their place and power from a long line of descent from their ancestors, and all of them from the Queen of Great Britain down to the Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, hope to transmit to their posterity. In that case every conclusion of reason, and every impulse of the human heart compel the desire for stability and order. A sovereign in that condition must be not a tyrant only, but a fool, who would prefer to leave to his successors a degraded state, an empty treasury, and a seditious people, rather than leave him an honorable name in history, a revenue equal to the wants of the state and a people prosperous, contented and loyal.

But what will be our condition if the convention succeed in placing us under the despotism of martial law? Our masters will have no inducement to stability and order for the present and no hope of continuance in the future, no rule to work by, and no law to restrain them. Without any established accountability to law, and without any fear of punishment for their misdeeds, except at the caprice of a higher tyranny than their own, ours will be worse than any hereditary despotism can be, for ours must be continually changing from one master to another. It will be despotism multiplied by republican forms.

Such, then, is martial law, so eagerly coveted by that class of Missouri politicians who are now laboring to consolidate their accidental and transient power, and who know right well that nothing short of despotism will serve their turn. In different countries and different ages of the world, despotism has taken a variety of names and forms. In some countries, the whole government was military, resting upon force alone, and consequently whoever was master of that force was master of the nation which it held in subjection, and might rule both alike by his simple orders, and it is of no importance whether we call those orders by the name of firman, or ukase, or decree, or ordinance; for, by whatever name called, they all do but express the will of the commander. During the time of the feudal system all Europe was governed by military power, and the sovereign ruler of each particular country—whether kayser, king, prince or duke—was the head general of the nation, the commander-in-chief of the army. In such governments as those no question can arise about martial law, for the ruler is already despotic, and speaks to his subjects, both military and civil, only in the language of command.

If martial law be indeed any law at all—if it be a rule of action, binding upon any body, any where, and at any time, it must have had a beginning. It did not always exist here, and if it exist now, it must be because somebody enacted it. Surely it is the simple duty of those who claim it as the law over Missouri, and who deprecate its disuse, to inform us, the subject people, how and when it began to exist here, who imposed it, and by what pretended authority, and by what public act it is made manifest to the enslaved people. We demand of them the grounds of their tyrannical assumption, and they are silent. They leave us to infer that it has risen among us, noiseless and unseen, like a noxious exhalation from a putrid bog, which, as it floats away over the lands, taints the vital air, and is seen and known only in the fall of its victims.

But if it should ever come to light (as possibly it may, for the dirty records of Missouri politics for the last few years must be scrutinized) that some acquisitive military man has presumed to declare, by what general order or otherwise, that martial law is the governing rule over this State, my answer is ready—he is a usurper! Such a declaration, divested of official form and verbiage, and reduced to plain English, amounts to this: "This State, to be sure, was made by law, and the people have hitherto lived under the protection of their own laws and the laws of the United States; but that is all changed now; for I have determined to abolish the laws and to govern the people myself. And this I do for the good of the people, who need my protection, and I am the sole judge of public necessity and the only guardian of public safety!" Such an insolent dictation as this couched in language intelligible to the people, would shock the common sense of every man who ever conceived of civil liberty, and ever read the constitution of his country, and could not fail to rouse one universal feeling of indignation against the crafty tyrant who tries to disguise and smuggle in his despotism, under the false and indefinite name of martial law. And I affirm that no soldier, high or low, has any shadow of authority thus to revolutionize the State.

Still, it is a melancholy fact that there are many instances in which military officers have acted in the most absolute and oppressive manner, and many other instances in which even private soldiers, taking courage from the lawless example of their officers and from the neglect of discipline which is sure to follow the abrogation of law, have freely indulged in wanton outrages both on persons and property, and rarely if ever they are brought to condign punishment.

I cannot now, and here, dwell upon any of the many instances of wrong done to individuals by the military, high and low, in the spirit of lawless power. (Their turn may come hereafter.) But I cannot forbear to draw your attention to certain open, direct, contemptuous assaults upon the State itself, its dignity and its laws. It is but the other day since the meeting of the convention, and, I believe, since it passed that famous resolution in favor of martial law, that the commanding officer of a military district in the western part of the State, Col. Harding, sent an order to the prosecuting attorney for the State, young Mr. Hyland, commanding him to dismiss an indictment then pending in the State Circuit Court of a county.—The circuit attorney, it seems, had too much respect for the State and its laws to prostitute his office by yielding obedience to such an order, and was imprisoned for his contumacy. But the circuit judge, one Mr. Tutt, was of a more compliant temper. Intimidated, perhaps, by the dragoon boots and long sword of the bearer of Col. Harding's order, he succumbed, and entered upon his record the humiliating order of court, dismissing the indictment. And thus, publicly and of record, the laws of the land bowed in homage to the sword.

Some time ago, a year or more, a case very like this occurred under the reign of Gen. Fisk. He also suppressed an indictment in a State civil court, but I never heard that he had any difficulty with his civil officers. They, I suppose, were better drilled than Harding's, and yielded a prompt obedience.

I have heard of others similar in principle, but I cannot state them now, (for I have promised to make these essays short.) I reserve them for future use, if need be. But the conclusion is obvious, that if martial law do indeed prevail here—if the military commandant may send his orders to the courts of justice, and enforce them by the assistant process of imprisonment, he may do the same to all other functionaries of the State. The members of the convention, when they passed that famous resolution, tho't, no doubt, that martial law would continue to be their servant; their tool in working out the projected revolution of the State, not in government only, but also in population and property. But when they find that they have gotten a master in place of a servant, I opine that some of the members would be glad of an opportunity to consider that resolution; but then it will be too late. Imagine their ludicrous distress, if some day, in the midst of a serious debate upon the proper oath to be required of a school mistress, or some other great constitutional question, there should stalk into the hall a grim aid or orderly, dressed in jack boots and long sword, like the one that paid Col. Harding's compliments to Judge Tutt, and deliver to Mr. President Krekel a billet, couched in the language of Cromwell or Bonaparte, thus:

"Conventioners!—I am the State! Take away that bauble, and cease your babbling about human rights, and your clumsy efforts at constitution-making. Go!

"By order of, &c., J. S., A. A. A. G."

Col. Krekel, President of the convention, is better provided for, as yet, than most of his brethren, for his good services and law-abiding character have secured for him the office of United States Judge for the western district of Missouri, though he does not live in that district. When the convention shall adjourn, or be annulled by martial law, the Colonel will at once assume his new functions of Judge, and will have great advantages over most new Judges. He hates conversation, and loves martial law and the radical party, and, as Col. Harding's command is within the western district, Judge Krekel may, from time to time, hope to receive military orders, when to act and when to forbear; and, possibly, may be furnished with opinions to be delivered from the bench, better than his own.

If there be in Missouri a man of reputation for probity and knowledge, who denies my position, that martial law is not law at all, I wish he would do it with his name attached. But I do not think there is any such man. And this point conceded, the second clause of my proposition follows of course, that is, "whatever may have been done under that pretence, contrary to the law of land, is a personal wrong and punishable usurpation." So I waste no time on that.

I have not overlooked the shameful fact that the convention did what it could, by way of ordinance, to insure impunity for past crimes for themselves and their partisans, who claimed to be executioners of martial law. I say themselves, because one member in his place publicly boasted that he had burned a woman's house! because, as he said, she harbored bushwhackers. And, trusting, no doubt, in a crime covering ordinance, seemed to have no fear that he would ever be called to answer for that arson. And I am pleased to be able to believe that the ordinance is as important for protection as the design of it was mischievous.

In my next number I shall probably skip over my second and third propositions in order to come more speedily to the fourth, which relates to the convention and its revolutionary character.

EDWARD BATES.

St. Louis, April 3, 1865.

The Democracy Sustained by the Ablest of their opponents.

Republican Journals Adopting Democratic Opinions About the Respect Due to Constitutions, Laws and Civil Courts.

[*From the Philadelphia Ledger, 12th inst.*]

SECRET MILITARY TRIBUNALS.

The attempts of Mr. Stanton to set aside the courts of law for the trial of offences and to substitute secret military tribunals are not receiving that quiet deference he possibly hoped for from the public. The most strenuous supporters of the Republican party are loud in their condemnation of this as arbitrary and unwarrantable by any law or precedent in the history of the Government. The people know what courts and juries are, and submit to their decisions with respect, because they see all the machinery and processes by which a decision is reached, and know that condemnation comes only from the preponderance of testimony upon a jury's mind. Military courts they know nothings about, nor are they permitted to know, for everything is done in secret and only their judgments are announced. This outrages every man's sense of justice, and creates a suspicion against the fairness of the proceedings, which weakens the reverence which ought to be popularly felt for tribunals that have the power of deciding upon the life and liberty of the citizens. The war which this country has so successfully waged was a war for freedom and the rights of humanity. The people do not wish to see it end with their liberties in danger. Nothing more endangers them than this subversion of jury trials and the substitution of secret military courts sitting in judgment upon the lives and personal freedom of the citizens. If there is anything the people regard as sacred, and the best security for their rights, it is the institutions of justice—an open trial by a jury of their countrymen. Closed doors and secret investigations, with life and liberty at stake, look too much like the days of the inquisition ever to be tolerated as a part of the administration of justice in a free land. Mr. Stanton greatly mistakes the temper of the American people when he undertakes this dangerous innovation upon the established institutions which every man has learned to respect, and which he himself is found to recognize and defer to by his oath of office. There is no functionary in this country above the laws, and the strength of power in the heads of the Government, is in adhering to them and administering them in their integrity and as the people have created them.

[*From the N. Y. Evening Post, 10th inst.*]

THE TRIAL AT WASHINGTON.

The Government is making a prodigious and fearful mistake in the mode of trial it has adopted for the conspirators in the late assassination. It makes a double blunder, in fact, first in resorting to a military tribunal, and secondly, in causing the proceedings to be held in secret.—What law is there for these military courts, now that the war has ceased, now that the President himself has declared in a formal proclamation that the "armed resistance in certain States is virtually at an end," now that the plea of necessity is wholly voided? The civil law is everywhere in the ascendant, and the ordinary courts are competent to any criminal inquest and decision. They possess the confidence of the people, because their methods of arriving at justice, matured by the experience of centuries, are regular, effective, well understood. But these military commissions are new things, as foreign to our habits as they are unknown to our laws, and whatever is done by them takes that color of force or of Government dictation, which renders them suspected in the popular mind. Judge and jury we know; but Major Generals and Judge Advocates, not with swords in their hands, but with pens behind their ears, we do not know.

The offences, moreover, for which these conspirators are to be tried are not all military offences. The killing of the President, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, may be construed to a military offence, but the attempt upon the life of the Secretary of State, an exclusively civil officer, was not of that character. As a crime it comes wholly under the cognizance of the civil law, and the perpetrators of it, criminal and atrocious as they may be, are yet sheltered by that provision of the Constitution which declares that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval service, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger." This is a positive unrepealed, invaluable muniment of the liberty of the individual, and no administration has a right to set it aside without answering for it to the people. President Johnson has just as much right to proclaim himself emperor to-morrow as Secretary Stanton has to enact these strange forms of procedure.

What renders this resort to an unusual tribunal the more offensive is, that the doors are to be closed during the trial. A military court is sufficiently objectionable, but a military court, sitting with closed doors, is infinitely more so; it is a shameful departure from our legal usages, and a disgrace to a nation that boasts of its liberal, free and open institutions. The pretext that it will not be prudent to publish the evidence about to be given, because of the fears of the witnesses that they may expose themselves to the malice of the unknown accomplices of the criminals, seems to us a feeble one. It is a pretext that would defeat all public trials in cases involving a great deal of personal or political passion. No community should give way to it. Is not our government strong enough, and our society orderly and well disposed enough, to protect any man who does his duty? Every loyal house in the nation would furnish him a shelter, every loyal heart be ready to defend his person. Besides, let a proper example be made of the assassins we have caught already; let them be hung speedily, after a fair trial, and those we have not caught will disperse. Not one of them is likely to be in a position or a mood to pursue his criminal ends, after the Confederacy that hired him has been exploded, and the leading scoundrels that conspired with him have had their necks stretched.

We want a public trial, because it is due to the people at home, to the people of the South, and to the people of foreign nations, that their judgments be satisfied of the entire fairness and justice of the procedure. If the fate of Payne, Atzeroth and other wretches depended on it only, it would be a matter of some importance, but not of so much importance as it is in other relations. Our Government, on the strength of evidence drawn from the confessions of these offenders, and from the witnesses to be used in this trial, has proclaimed to the world the complicity of Jefferson Davis, Thompson, Clay, Tucker, Sanders and Cleary, in the awful murder of Mr. Lincoln. It is a charge that must be fully sustained, not to recoil unpleasantly or injuriously upon the heads of its authors. The proof of it must be ample, direct, unequivocal of a kind to convince the general mind, to justify the issuing of such a proclamation. If it be deficient, doubtful, indirect, or liable to suspicion of having been procured and manipulated for effect, we shall have put weapons into the hands of the friends of those distinguised rebels to be wielded in aid of their cause and in sympathy for their persons. For ourselves we have little doubt that the proof is complete and satisfactory, and it must be given to the public also in the most complete and satisfactory way.

What an inconsistency it is that we, who boast of the free and popular character of our institutions, should revive these secret courts—these military conclaves, these mysterious *Vehm-Gerichte* at a time when they have been discarded even by the monarchies and despotisms of Europe! When Henry the Fourth of France was assassinated by Ravaillac, though it was supposed that the whole Jesuit society stood behind the criminal, he was yet publicly tried in the regular courts. Balthaser Gerard, who murdered the good William the Silent, was tried in that way, and of the numerous Italians who at different times have attempted the life of Louis Phillippe or Napoleon III., we cannot remember that a single one was ever handed over to military justice. Shall we, at this late day, renew a bad example so happily abandoned? How dangerous it is as a precedent we need not say, for that view of it is so obvious as to suggest itself to every mind. If we may try Herold, Payne, and their confederates by military courts, how long will it be before we shall undertake to try other less atrocious offenders in the same irregular way? How long will it be before the established judicial system is set aside for new-fangled and irresponsible methods? Let the people think of this, and let them, through the journals, protest against the abuse.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The life and strength of the old Democratic party was its *national* spirit. From its earliest history this never failed to assert itself clearly, fervently, we may say, indeed, fiercely, on every question involving the preservation, or the enlargement, or the honor and glory of the country. In our great controversies with England, with France, with Mexico, it was peculiarly the war party. In every minor dispute with other nations, it was always the party most apt to plant itself on high pretensions and extreme claims. In our domestic affairs, it was the party that *always labored most earnestly to put down sectional discord, and to strengthen the bonds of the Union.*—*New-York Times.*

True, every word of it!

Reverence for the Constitution, respect for the reserved rights of the states, and devotion to the Union founded thereon, are the watchwords of the Democratic party. Intense American nationality, chastened and enlightened by the supremacy of law, pervades the whole frame-work of its policy. Its very nationality made the vexed and vexing question of slave-labor a disturbing element in its councils. That topic parted men in the free-labor states who agreed on all other public questions. But now that, forevermore in our America, there shall be neither slave to flee nor master to pursue, the Democratic party will, in perfect forgetfulness of past differences, re-assemble its scattered elements, and so secure a re-union of all men who look to JACKSON, SILAS WRIGHT, WOODBURY, BENTON, MARCY, or DOUGLAS, among the later departed worthies of the republic, as the authors or expounders of their political faith. What the nation needs now are, lofty patriotism, stern integrity, and personal courage, like that of the men who stood around JACKSON in his memorable contest with corruption. The country requires not only that cabinet ministers have correct political doctrines, but that they surround themselves with subordinates who, setting themselves like flint against the profligacy and demoralization of the hour, *dare* to be honest. Sound principles of government avail nothing without upright and fearless executive officers. The tax-payers of the land demand retrenchment and reform in the financial affairs of every department at Washington. Law-abiding men demand that courts of justice shall be permitted to resume the exercise of their proper functions, and that the old-fashioned guarantees of individual liberty and property shall, in the United States, be everywhere upheld and respected. It is not easy to find two men, once Democrats, who differ about these things. If they do disagree, it will be because one of them has become corrupted by bad association or has some scheme of treasury plunder in his head. The first great prerequisite, therefore, to a good government at Washington, under President JOHNSON, will be, in his own way and his own good time, to expel from power all men, of whatever rank or degree, who persist in using the arm of the executive, not only to benefit and enrich partisan adherents, but to heap great burdens of unnecessary taxation upon laboring men, North and South.—*World.*

The Stantonian Government.

Horace Greely on Civil Liberty.

Are we Still At War?

Henry S. Foote was, fifteen years ago, a United States Senator from Mississippi and distinguished himself by his support of the Compromise measures of 1850, in opposition to his colleague, Jeff. Davis, who opposed them in behalf of "Southern Rights." At the ensuing State Election, these two Senators were pitted against each other as "Union" and "State Rights" candidates respectively for Governor, and Foote beat Davis over 1,000 votes in the largest poll ever had in the State; the vote standing Foote, 28,738; Davis, 27,729. Foote removed, on his return to private life, to Memphis, Tennessee, where he stood out for the Union until the Secession tide ran mountain high, when he, like John Bell and too many others, succumbed to it, and became a Secessionist. As such, he was sent to the Rebel Senate, where his inveterate antagonism to Jeff. Davis was so manifested that he probably did the Rebellion more harm there than he could have done by adhering to the Union. Finally, becoming satisfied that the Rebellion was a failure, he abandoned it in disgust, and was making his way to the Union lines, when he was arrested and taken back to Richmond. His second attempt was more successful, and he reached Washington, but, not being ready to take the oath of allegiance, he was required to leave the country. He went to England; but soon returned to this port, where he was arrested and kept for some time in jail. On the urgent representation of friends, he was at length released on parole, being required to report himself to Gen. Dix each alternate day. He so reported himself one day last week, when he was shown an order from the War Department that he should either stand trial for treason or quit the country at once. He chose to go, and departed for Canada, where we presume he still is.

Now if we are still involved in a terrible civil war, which imperils the life of the Republic, and if Foote is a dangerous person, we hold this arbitrary banishment to be justifiable; if not, not. If every rebel force this side of the Mississippi is captured or disbanded, and trade with the late rebel districts re-opened as though they were at peace with us, and if Foote is no longer an enemy of the Union, but ready to deport himself henceforth as a loyal, peaceful citizen, then we hold that there is not a cow in our State which our Government has less reason to regard with apprehension and alarm than this old man. It might possibly be worth while to try and punish him, though we think not; but what good can be secured, what evil averted, by compelling him to live in Canada rather than in New York? And, if his banishment be in no sense a necessity, is it not clearly an act of tyranny?

Of course, it can be sort o' justified, or blustered over, and those who disapprove it charged with sympathy with traitors; but how will it look across an ocean or an interval of ten years? The New York *Times* will turn a back summersault, if required, and protest that any generous or manly sentiment expressed through its editorial columns crept into them by accident; the Union League will resolve, if duly prompted, that this banishment adds another to the innumerable proofs of the superhuman wisdom and energy that irradiate the War Department; and Capt. Marshall will make a speech to the Chamber of Commerce, showing that Jack Cade's month was the perfection of all possible parliaments; but all these do not constitute public opinion, nor even indicate it. On the contrary, we venture to assure Mr. new President that the American people, having now given a fair trial to the Stantonian and republican forms of Government respectively, do greatly prefer the latter, and desire a return to it at the earliest possible day—which they believe to be this day. If we are still at war, and our Government in peril, the orders that have recently been issued re-opening trade and reducing our armaments ought to be countermanded or forborne; but if the war is virtually ended, the rebellion discomfited and the nation saved, then we insist that the regime under which a district provost-marshal ranks the Governor of a State ought at once to pass away, the privilege of habeas corpus be restored, and the reign of law and liberty be re-established. How much longer must we wait for it?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

From the Boston Courier, May 4th.

THE PENALTIES OF GLIB-LIPPED LOYAL LEAGUEISM.

Fifty Dollars Damages for calling a Man a Traitor, and Thirty-five Thousand Dollars for preferring an Unfounded Formal Accusation of Treason—Mirabile Dictu!—A Boston Jury rejecting Great Moral Ideas.

The newspapers throughout the country are conveying the grateful tidings of the important verdict rendered in the Supreme Court, last Friday, in the case of Sturtevant vs. Allen. Some of our distant western cotemporaries, we perceive, are already commenting upon it with approbation, and in some cases with surprise, that such a verdict could have been agreed upon in Massachusetts—in Boston, during times like these. In this respect, we cannot but think it is a peculiarly happy circumstanee, as showing that, even in a day of extraordinary political excitement, a jury of our citizens, composed of men opposed in politics, could disregard altogether party relations, in obedience to the superior demands of justice and the claims of law. Certainly, these gentlemen deserve the highest commendation of their fellow-citizens for such conscientious discharge of their duty.—Doubtless, they were much assisted in coming to just conclusions by the impartial instruction of the able and learned court; while judicious listeners to the argument of plaintiff's counsel declare, that for irresistible reasoning, apt illustrations, and touching appeals, Mr. Sohier's address to the jury has not often been equaled. While few who heard or read the testimony in the case could hesitate as to the rightfulness of the plaintiff's claim, there were many who doubted whether really substantial damages would be awarded, even if the jury, in times like these, could be induced to agree. It is understood, however, there was no essential difference between them. Happily, a great wrong has thus found a prompt remedy, at the hands of justice; and there can be no doubt that the decision will redound very much to the credit of this community, throughout the country. The jury also wisely discriminated, as it seems to us, in the different measure of damages settled upon for several counts in the writ. —For calling the plaintiff "a traitor," they assessed damages only in the sum of fifty dollars; while for preferring a formal accusation against him to the same effect, in consequence of which he was arrested and subjected to imprisonment affecting his reputation, his feelings, and his health they gave him thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars, a sum certainly not niggard, though no amount of money could repair the whole damage done. In the first respect, they may have thought that the opprobrious term in question had been so carelessly, as well as too often maliciously, applied, in party heat, to men of the highest character for patriotism and integrity—formerly, for example to so pure a man as Gen. McClellan, and more recently to an officer so distinguished as Gen. Sherman—that it had lost much of its injurious force; and a slight mulct in damages, therefore, would be a sufficient reminder to the defendant and others, that they could not thus trifle with the reputation of their neighbors. The other count was based upon more serious considerations; and to this the jury applied the smart money which they deemed the propriety of the case required.

The influence of this verdict in vindicating the supremacy of the law, and in checking not only slanderous imputations, but outrages of every kind resulting from political antagonism, will be widely felt, and the example has already been most salutary. When men become sensible that, sooner or later, they will be called upon to pay in damages for unjust accusations and violent proceedings, and that they cannot escape such consequences, whenever the law resumes its rightful dominion, they will pause. We are glad to observe the attention which the case has excited elsewhere; and could wish that a full report of the trial might be published and widely circulated.

☞There are nineteen thousand graves around the prisons at Andersonville, Georgia.

☞Gov. Pierpont expects to leave for Richmond to establish the Virginia State Government there by the middle of next week.

☞Four years ago Oil City numbered 100 inhabitants, now it contains above 10,000.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : MAY 26, 1865.



Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats of Bedford county are hereby requested to meet in their respective election districts, on SATURDAY, the 17th DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic County Convention, to be held in Bedford, on

Monday, the 19th day of June,

next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., which body will place in nomination a County Ticket to be supported by the party at the ensuing general election.—Under the rules, each district is entitled to two delegates. The Democrats of the several districts are also particularly requested to choose Vigilance Committees for the coming year and to return their names to the Chairman of the County Committee.

O. E. SHANNON,
Ch'n. Dem. Co. Committee.

The Cause of the War.

Some of the Jacobin journals, with whose editors it is a kind of second nature to saddle upon the shoulders of their political opponents, every thing that goes wrong in governmental affairs, are now trying to make it appear that they were entirely innocent, and the Democratic party immeasurably guilty, as respects the state of things which produced the Southern rebellion. They know that, the war being over, passion and resentment will subside and reason and reflection rule the public mind, in their stead. They know that when popular interest is no longer centred upon raids and battles and sieges, and anxiety concerning present perils no more obscures recollection of past difficulties, the causes of our national troubles will be fully canvassed and clearly discerned by an intelligent and impartial public. Therefore, they think it prudent to "take time by the forelock," and forestall, if possible, the judgment which they fear will be rendered against them by the people.—But in this attempt they must fail. The truth of history is against them, and all their special pleading, and all their appeals to the prejudice of the time, will not avail them. It is a part of their record that *they threw the first stone. They first set the laws of the Union at defiance. They first resisted and murdered U. S. officers in discharge of official duty. They first levied war against the Federal Government.* Are we asked when or how they were guilty of these things? We point to the history of that Boston riot, in which a U. S. officer was slain by them, when in the act of performing his duty in arresting a fugitive slave; to the Christiana riots, in this state, in which a citizen of Maryland lost his life, whilst endeavoring to reclaim a fugitive from service; to the rebellion in Kansas, which set up a government in opposition to that of the United States, striving to maintain it by force of arms, and which Gen. Sumner, with U. S. troops, was sent to suppress; and, lastly, to the invasion of Virginia, and the seizure of the U. S. arsenal at Harper's Ferry, by John Brown. All these things lie at the door of the Jacobin Abolition party, and even the destructive besom of civil war, cannot sweep them away. There they are and there they will remain in history. But these were only the out-croppings of the hatred which this party bore the people and institutions of the South. Their antipathy to slavery and slaveholders, was preached from every pulpit they controled, tinctured every political speech their orators delivered, pervaded every public law their legislators enacted, and finally broke up national party organizations, and crystalized itself in a sectional organization, which, from its avowed hostility to Southern institutions, could not gain a foot-hold in a single slave-holding state. In this manner many Southerners were embittered against the people of the North, and when Mr. Lincoln was elected in 1860, there were but few of the former that did not either feel resentful toward the party about to take the reins of government, or that were not filled with doubt and alarm as to the security of their civil rights. Thus, the revolutionary Abolition party produced a state of mind in the South, which enabled the few original Secessionists to gain the confidence of the masses and to persuade them to join them in their scheme of Southern independence. Besides, such men as Greely and Banks and their confreres, had publicly declared, that if the Southern States seceded from the Union, they would be willing to let them "slide." This misled the Southern people into the belief that they could go out of the Union with impunity. After such assurances from the leading spirits of the dominant party, they never dreamed that secession would be regarded as treason. Hence, the conclusion must inevitably be reached, that the Abolitionists are responsible, in the premises, for the horrible war which has deluged our country in fraternal blood. But we do not wish to be understood as holding the Southerners blameless. They had no right to secede. They acted rashly and criminally in firing upon Sumter. They did a grievous wrong not only to the government, but to their own people, by precipitating the commencement of hostilities; and grievously have they answered it. The South has been awfully punished for Secession. The North, too, has been terribly visited on account of the wantonness of Abolition. The Secession leaders are about to be tried and punished. Will it be asking too much of the people, that the Abolition demagogues, by way of retribution, be also "hung up to dry," not physically, but politically?

Letter of Hon. Edward Bates.

We publish on our first page, a very able letter recently written by Hon. EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, late Mr. Lincoln's Attorney General. The subject of the letter is *Martial Law.* Mr. Bates takes the true ground in regard to those infamous tribunals which have so long disgraced and outraged the peaceful communities of the loyal States. What will the miserable lick-spittles that denounced the Democrats so bitterly for their opposition to martial law, say now that statesmen and jurists like Mr. Bates, sustain the Democracy? They can't answer *them,* by crying out out "Copperhead! Copperhead!" Come, now, oh, ye scribblers for the Abolition organs, let us hear your opinion of Edward Bates' letter! And whilst your hand is in, tell us, also, what you think of the denunciations of Mr. Stanton by Horace Greely, as well as those articles of the *N. Y. Post* and *N. Y. Times,* inveighing against the Military Court at Washington! On which side are you, on that of the Constitution and the Laws, or on that of the starchamber erected in their stead? At any rate, please tell us whether you consider Bates, Greely, Raymond and Bryant "Copperheads," for saying harsher things against the War Department than those for the saying of which you called us by that delectable nick-name? And, by the way, couldn't you publish some of Greely's articles on Stanton, or Bates' letter, just to let your readers know that there once was a document called *The Constitution?*

Equalization of the Races!

The word "White" to be stricken out of our Constitution!

The Republican Party to be placed upon the Negro Suffrage Platform!

Citizens of Bedford County, Read and Ponder!

The article copied below, we take from the Bedford *Inquirer,* of last week, in which it was printed as an editorial, though credited to the Pittsburg *Gazette.* Comment upon it, is unnecessary. We only ask men of all parties *to read it.*

The Right of Suffrage.

The spirit of slavery—for that spirit was by no means confined to the slaveholding States—wrote the word *"white"* in the constitution of Pennsylvania, excluding an entire class of her citizens from the ballot box—a class, all of whom were natives of the country, and a large proportion of them worthy, intelligent, honest men—while foreigners, however ignorant, vicious and debased, utter strangers to the genius and spirit of our institutions, and incapable of understanding them even if they had tried, were, after a short delay, admitted to all the privileges of citizenship. We were going to say "after a short *probation.*" but there was no probation about it. The question was not "Are you fit to be a citizen?" but, "How long have you been in the country?"

We say nothing against our laws of naturalization. Many good citizens have come in through that door, and we do not wish to see it shut; but we desire to unbar another door in our State, and restore to those of our citizens who, although not white, have proved themselves to be loyal, patriotic and brave, privileges which they once enjoyed, but of which they were unjustly deprived by the Conventional Convention of 1836. At that time well-dressed gentlemen and scholars united with coarse and brutal mobs to sustain slavery, and at that time it was agreed by the common consent of all these classes, representatives of the pulpit, the forum, the tap-room and the brothel, that abolitionists should not talk, and that negroes should not vote.

But now, since abolitionists have regained the right to talk as much as they please and where they please; since William Lloyd Garrison has walked the streets of Charleston, and made speeches there, and since black men wear the livery of the nation, and battle valiantly in its defence, we say that in all fairness we must let them vote. When the right was taken away from them in Pennsylvania, the advocates of the measure contended that it was *expedient;* but even this miserable plea cannot be urged now. Let the word "white," therefore, be expunged from our State Constitution, and let it drift down among the cast-off barbarisms and follies of a by-gone era, along with that infamous judicial dictum, that a colored man "has no rights which a white man is bound to respect."

We do not say that the word LOYAL ought to be inserted in its stead in Pennsylvania; but there are plenty of States, in the constitutions of which it ought to be inserted; it would be a good word in all the border States, while in those which composed the late confederacy it is indispensible. This, of course, would admit all the colored men to the ballot-box, but it would exclude many white. This, it seems to us, is the dictate of reason, prudence and common sense; while to exclude an entire class, merely because they have not as white skins as the rest of us, can be referred to nothing but to a blind and slavish prejudice. Let us imagine that two men are before us—one has fought and bled in the service of his country, but his skin is black; the other's soul is black with treason, and hands red with the blood of his murdered countrymen; but his skin is white—which shall vote?—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

FOR SALE.—We offer the Printing establishment of the "Indiana Democrat" for sale on reasonable terms. It will be sold for less than the cost of the material in the office. The paper enjoys a handsome patronage; being the only Democratic paper in the county. The subscription list, after being cut down this spring, is about 850—most of these good, advance paying subscribers. The advertssing patronage is large, as will be seen by an examination of the paper, and the jobbing respectable. To an industrious and enterprising practical printer, with a small family, this is a rare opportunity, for we will guarantee the profits of one year to pay for the entire establishment. Address,

JAS. B. SANSOM, Indiana, Pa.

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

☞Getting plenty—candidates.

☞Still up—all kinds of marketing.

☞Come down—a great deal of rain during the past week.

☞Gone to the frosty hills of Somerset—the editor.

☞Bright—the prospects of a plentiful harvest this summer.

☞The County Commissioners meet on Monday, May 29th. A full meeting of the Board is desired.

☞The time for the bridge letting at Statler's Mill, near Schellsburg, has been changed from Saturday June 3 to Friday June 2nd.

☞Robert Swan, who had returned to Cumberland, Md., from the South, was arrested on Wednesday.

☞Feebills.—We have printed and for sale, a lot of fee-bills for Justices and Constables, giving both the old and new rates. Price fifty cents.

☞Major Gen. Sheridan has been assigned to the command of all the forces west of the Mississippi, and soon after the review of our forces in Washington, he will be sent there to wipe out Kirby Smith.

☞The Mississippi River has overflowed the levees and covers an immense area, being in some places from thirty to fifty miles in width. The destruction of property is immense and is beyond description.

☞J. B. Farquhar, Esq., President of the Bedford Mutal Oil Co., has just returned from Cherry Run, where the property of the company is situated. Boring will be commenced in a few days. Mr. F. says there is great activity in the oil region and a good many "strikes" are being made.

☞Some months ago it was "copperhead" to say that we were spending three millions a day. Nevertheless, as in duty bound, we said it, for it was true. Now the *Tribune* admits that even in the fiscal year ending last June we spent more than three and a half millions a day.

☞We direct the attention of our readers to the letter of Ex-President Buchanan, found in another column. He administers a scathing rebuke to the slanderers who have seen fit to endeavor to defame him, even since the illustrious old man retired from office. We imagine they should have sense enough, by this time, to hold their vile tongues.

☞Notwithstanding the decline in gold, oil keeps up, and the search for the oleaginous fluid is unabated. We hear of "Strikes" every few days, and the consequence is, some one has made a fortune. A number of wells have struck oil on Clarion River, and according to the Clarion *Democrat,* one of them flows from 60 to 80 barrels. In view of this, the stockholders of the Stump Islands Oil Co., whose lands are situated at the mouth of said stream, have determined to retain all shares unsold as soon as oil is struck in the well, which is now going down, with good prospects of success, The original stockholders to pay one dollar per share, for all unsold, at which price it is now offered for sale. There is still an opportunity for all desiring to invest.

For the Gazette.

A CARD.

MR. EDITOR:

I find the following item in last week's Bedford *Inquirer:*

"FOUND.—The Copperhead flag which the Union men were accused with stealing last fall, was found yesterday, under a sofa in the parlor of the Bedford Hotel. It is needless to say who secreted it."

The *National* flag which was cut down and stolen from in front of my hotel, on the night of the October election, was found under a settee in my parlor, on Thursday morning last. The thief, fearful of detection, placed it there but a short time ago, as the settee under which it was discovered, had recently been moved and the carpet taken up, and no flag was to be found at that time. When it was first discovered that the flag was taken, my house was searched by myself and others, from one end to the other, under the settee in the parlor and every where else, without finding the missing article. The idea, therefore, which the above notice would suggest, that the flag has been in my house, since it was cut down, I pronounce false and ridiculous. I never blamed, nor did I ever hear any other person accuse, any *Union* man with stealing the flag. I was always, and I believe the public are, now, under the impression that the thief is a greater traitor than Jeff. Davis. I am under obligations, however, to the editors of the *Inquirer,* for informing me what is a "Copperhead flag." It seems that it is the "Stars and Stripes." Yours, &c.,

J. J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, May 22, 1865.

☞Jefferson Davis and family, Alexander H. Stephens, C. C. Clay, Col. Reagan, Gen. Wheeler, and sixteen others, arrived on Friday at Fortress Monroe. They were brought up from Hilton Head on the steamer William H. Clyde, convoyed by a federal gunboat. They will be confined in the casemates of the fort, which have been fitted up as cells to receive them. Every means has been taken to prevent the possibility of their escape. When Davis was captured, it is reported he distributed the specie in his possession among the members of his escort.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, reached Washington on Saturday, and was placed in the Old Capitol prison. The delegation from North Carolina to consult with the President have arrived in Washington. On Saturday, Generals Grant and Sherman visited President Johnson. Gen. Grant has issued an order in relation to the grand review on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The Army of the Potomac will be reviewed on Tuesday, and Gen. Sherman's army on Wednesday.

The testimony for the prosecution in the conspiracy trial, which is going on at Washington, is nearly all in. It is stated that Reverdy Johnson is preparing an argument against the jurisdiction of the Court. Two hundred witnesses, it is said, will be produced for the defence.—*Age.*

The Third Series of Seven-Thirties.

The great success of the 7.30 Loan must always be looked upon as one of the most powerful evidences of the strength of the U. States Government, and of its strong hold upon the confidence and affections of the people. On Saturday, May 13, the subscriptions were over *thirty million dollars,* and for the week ending on that day, over *ninety-eight million dollars,* and in the three months that the Loan has been in charge of Mr. JAY COOKE, *over five hundred million dollars.* These large receipts will enable the Treasury to pay off our armies as they are disbanded, and to rapidly discharge the various obligations that have been incurred during the war. History will show that a great war-debt to individuals has never before been so promptly paid; and we think all will agree that Secretary McCulloch deserves great credit for the ability he has manifested, not only in securing the means, but for the financial skill he has displayed in so directing these vast receipts and disbursements as not for a moment to disturb the equilibrium of commerce, embarrass individuals, or in any way tighten the money market. It is doubtless true that the Secretary of the Treasury might have negotiated the remainder of his loans at six per cent. interest instead of 7.30, but so much valuable time would necessarily have been lost in popularizing a new loan that the great object of the Government, viz: an immediate supply of money sufficient to pay all the debts incident to the war, would have been defeated; and besides, the difference of interest would not have been equal to three days' expenses. The policy may have looked "penny-wise," but the best financial authorities, as well as common sense, pronounced it "pound foolish." As it is—and will be, no soldier will go home without his greenbacks, and the floating debt in the shape of vouchers, requisitions, &c., will be wiped out as rapidly as the proper officers can audit and adjust the accounts.

The Second Series of the 7.30 Loan was exhausted on Saturday, May 13. On Monday, the Secretary of the Treasury authorized JAY COOKE, the general Subscription Agent for U. S. Securities, to receive subscriptions for $200,000,000 of a Third Series, which is all that is authorized by Congress, and is without doubt the last loan at this high rate of interest that will be offered by the Government.

There is no change in the terms or conditions of this Third Series, except that the Government reserves the right of paying interest at six per cent. in gold instead of seven and three-tenths in currency—a right which would presuppose a return to specie payments, and make six per cent. in gold even better than the higher rate in currency—a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

The privilege of converting the notes into 5.20 six per cent. gold bonds at the end of three years, or receiving payment at maturity, at the holder's option, is retained.

The first day of the Third Series opened with a subscription within a fraction of five millions, and the month of June will certainly see the last of the 7.30s out of market. How early in June we cannot predict, but parties who wish to make *sure* of a portion would do well to be in time.

Full particulars may be found in our advertising columns.

A Letter from Ex-President Buchanan.

Since this war begun, no man in the whole country has been so much vilified, lied upon, and abused as ex-President James Buchanan. The most baseless charges have been constantly made against him, and the most unlikely untruths reported, until no doubt some honest people believed them. It seemed to be useless for Democratic newspapers to refute any charge which might be made against any member of the party while the excitement attendant upon the war was raging. The administration press refused, in very many instances, to do the common justice of correcting any wrong statement they had made, no matter how clearly its falsity was proven. We hope the time is speedily coming, when the most mendacious members of the Abolition press may be shamed into at least a show of decency and self-respect.

Below will be found a letter over the signature of Mr. Buchanan, completely exposing the entire falsity of a malicious attack made upon him more than a year ago, and refuted at the time by the Pittsburg *Post* and other democratic newspapers, but revived again only a few days since by the New York *Post.* The letter first appeared in the New York *Tribune* of yesterday. There is not one of the calumnies against Mr. Buchanan, with which Abolition newspapers have delighted to fill their columns, which cannot be as fully and completely refuted as the above baseless charge. This will yet be done to the entire satisfaction of candid men of all parties. Impartial history will vindicate his fame, and set his public career in such a light that it shall at once be known and recognized throughout the future as pure, wise, and eminently patriotic.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Post:

SIR: In the New York *Tribune* of yesterday I read, with no little surprise, an extract from the *Evening* Post, (which I do not see) stating in substance that the Cincinnati Democratic Convention of June, 1856, (not "May,) had come to a "dead lock," on the evening before Mr. Buchanan's nomination, and had adjourned until the next morning, "with a fair prospect it would meet only to adjourn *sine die;*" but that in the meantime arrangements were made to secure his nomination as soon as the Convention should reassemble, in consequence of pledges given by his friends. The nature of these pledges, according to the article in *The Post,* was openly avowed by Judge Black on the floor of the Convention, immediately after the nomination. According to it: "A silence ensued for a few moments, as if the Convention was anticipating something prepared, when Judge Black, of Pennsylvania (afterward Attorney-General under Buchanan,) rose in his place and made a set speech, in which he proceeded to denounce Abolitonism and Black Republicanism very freely, and to argue that the States possessed, under the Constitution, the right of secession. He went further, and told the Convention that if the nominee was elected, and a Black Republican should be elected as his successor, he (Mr. Buchanan) would do nothing to interfere with the exercise of it. This pledge was ample, and was accepted by the Southern leaders."

You will doubtless be astonished to learn that Judge Black, afterward Mr. Buchanan's Attorney General, by whom this pledge is alleged to have been made, and through whom the evident purpose now is to fasten it upon Mr. Buchanan, *was not a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, nor was he within* 500 *miles of Cincinnati, during its session.* Instead of this, he was at the very time performing his high official duties as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

It may be added that from the date of General Jackson's message of January, 1833, against South Carolina nullification and secession, until that of his own message of December, 1860, and indeed ever since, no public man has more steadfastly and uniformly opposed these dangerous and suicidal heresies than Mr. Buchanan. Had any person, in or out of the Convention, dared to make a pledge in his behalf, on this or any other subject, such an act would have been condemned a few days thereafter by the terms of his letter accepting the nomination. In this, after expressing his thanks, for the honor conferred, he says that, "Deeply sensible of the vast and varied responsibility attached to the station, especially at the present crisis in our affairs, *I have carefully refrained from seeking the nomination either by word or deed;" and this statement is emphatically true.*

A few words in regard to the alleged "dead lock" in the Cincinnati Convention at the time of its adjournment, on the evening of the 5th of June, after fourteen ballots had been taken for a candidate. It appears from its proceedings, as officially published, that on each of these ballotings, Mr. Buchanan received a plurality, and on the sixth attained a majority of all the vote of the Convention, but not the required two-thirds. On the fourteenth and last ballot of that evening, the vote stood 152½ for Buchanan; 75 for Pierce; 63 for Douglas, and 5½ for Cass. This being the state of the case, when the Convention assembled the next morning the New Hampshire delegation withdrew the name of General Pierce and the Illinois delegation withdrew that of Judge Douglas, in obedience to instructions from home by telegraph on the day before the ballotings had commenced. After this the nomination of Mr. Buchanan seemed to be a matter of course. He had never heard of a "dead lock" in the Convention or anything like it, until he read the article in *The Post.*

It may be proper to state that Col. Samuel W. Black of Pittsburg was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention from Pennsylvania, and being well known as a ready and eloquent speaker, "shouts were raised" for a speech from him, immediately after the nomination was announced. To these he briefly responded in an able and enthusiastic manner. From the identity of their surnames, had this response, reported with the proceedings, contained the infamous pledge attributed to Judge Black, or anything like it, we might in charity have inferred that the author of the article had merely mistaken the one name for the other. But there is nothing in what Col. Black said which affords the least color for any such mistake.

Col. Black afterward sealed his hostility to Secession with his blood. At an early stage of the war, he fell mortally wounded on the field of battle while gallantly leading on his regiment against the rebels.

I doubt not you will cheerfully do me justice by publishing this letter; and I would thank you for a copy of the paper containing it.—Yours, very respt'y.

JAS. BUCHANAN.

Wheatland, near Lancaster, May 11, 1865.

An Army of 160,000 Men to be Maintained.

It is said in Washington circles, that the army is only to be reduced to four corps of 40,000 men each, and that two of the corps are to be negroes. That would leave the country burthened with a standing army of 80,000 white soldiers, and 80,000 negroes, it is estimated that every soldier costs the Government $1,000 per annum to maintain him. Not in depreciated currency but at gold rates. To maintain an army of 160,000 men would involve, therefore, an annual expenditure of *one hundred and sixty million dollars in gold.*

Is there any reason why the people should be expected to continue to bear such an enormous burthen? We do not believe there is need of one fourth of the proposed army. A wise and conciliatory policy would bring every Southern State into the Union within less than three months, and so firmly establish all relations between them and the Federal Government that we should not need any larger army than we had before the rebellion began. To carry out the grand schemes of the radical fanatics, who are raving about extended punishment and sweeping confiscation, would necessitate the employment of large and expensive armies; but the government cannot possibly derive anything but detriment from such a course. We hope President Johnson will adopt such a policy as will enable him to reduce the army to the old peace standard before fall. He can do so if he will. Whether this is done or not, we hope no portion of the permanent standing army of the country may ever be negroes. The people will not care to have to sustain an army of negro troops with whom they can have no sympathy. —*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

—MARRIED—

HAY—WEIMER.—At Akron, Ohio, on the 11th inst., by Rev. J. J. Excell, Valentine Hay, Esq., editor of the Somerset *Democrat,* to Miss Libbie A. Weimer, of the former place.

☞We wish our friend Hay and his bride much happiness and hope that they may live at least a hundred years in the enjoyment of connubial felicity.

—DIED—

STATLER.—At his residence in the vicinity of Schellsburg, on the 14th inst., Mr. Franklin B. Statler, in the 33d year of his age.

SHOOK.—On the 17th inst., at his residence near Bedford, Mr. John Shook, aged 34 years, 4 months and 16 days.

BOWLES.—In Buffalo, N. Y., on the 15th inst., Capt. J. Bowles, formerly of this place,—in the 34th year of his age.

The accompanying resolutions are so full that it seems unnecessary to preface them with an extended notice of the deceased. Mr. Bowles, was a young man of great natural loveliness. He was kind, courteous, frank and honorable. He was prepossessing in his appearance, and the pleasant impression he made upon a stranger was sure to be sustained by subsequent acquaintance. He attached many to him, and his death is deeply felt by his immediate associates as well as by his family friends. A gentleman remarked to the writer, "He was one of the most honorable young men I ever knew. I have been intimately acquainted with him for about ten years. I never heard him utter an unpleasant word. I loved him as a brother and will miss him, it may be, even more than his parents." It is sad to see one so worthy and beloved, die so soon. But God appointed the time of his death, and christian submission bows to the stroke, saying. "His the Lord, let Him do what seemeth Him good."

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 15, 1865.

At a meeting of the associates in business, of the late Capt. John C. Bowles, at the Western Union Telegraph Office, in this city, J. R. Drake, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. J. H. Barker was appointed Secretary.

After a few appropriate remarks by Mr. Drake, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feeling of the meeting, who on deliberation reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our much esteemed brother operator, John C. Bowles, in the prime of his manhood and strength, and with the prospect of a long and useful life before Him, thus giving us another warning of the uncertainty of human life and expectations; and as we wish to testify our respect and esteem for one whom we have all so well known and highly respected.—*Therefore.*

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the bereaved parents of our departed friend, and while we sympathize with their loss, we trust that he has gone to that better world "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest," and that they may have faith to look up to our Heavenly Father and say "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; Blessed be his Holy name."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed, signed by the employees in this office and tendered to his afflicted parents; also that a copy be furnished to the daily papers also to the Bedford papers for publication.

Resolved. That we attend the funeral in a body.

HEADQUARTERS, "D" Co., }
74th Reg't. N. G. S. N. Y. }

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All Wise Providence to remove from among us, after a brief but painful illness, Captain JOHN C. BOWLES, the beloved and respected head of this organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as a company, we sorely feel the loss of one who has proved himself a gentleman and a soldier—who has always been alive to the best interest of the Company, preferring its success and advancement in the object of his organization to personal convenience and promotion—who estimates its honor and reputation above all to be kept sacred in all our purposes.

Resolved, As individual members we shall miss his cheerful countenance—his hearty good will for the success of all our undertakings, and the generous impulses of his nature which attracted all of his command towards him as a man and a brother in whom we found a generous friend and a confiding officer.

Resolved, That the intercourse of the several years with which Capt. Bowles has been identified with this company has endeared him to us by many recollections. Now he is called to swell the ranks of his noble comrades for which he has mourned with us, we drop the silent tear to his memory, and submit to the ruling of that kind Providence who afflicts but for our good.

Resolved, To the friends who are called to mourn the loss of an only son, we feel how inadequate are the use of words to express a little of the sympathy we would offer them in their affliction. By our loss we measure theirs, and can only point them to the true source of consolation in the presence of him who has said "those whom he loveth he chasteneth."

Resolved, That the period for which our rooms are draped in mourning be extended thirty days, and the members of the Company wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be furnished by the Secretary to the parents of Captain Bowles, to the daily papers of this city, also to the Bedford papers for publication.

A. B. TANNER, President.
THOS. E. YOUNG, Sec'y.

Announcements.

[Rates for announcing candidates: District Attorney, $3.00; Treasurer, $3.00; Associate Judge, $2.00; Commissioner, $2.00; Poor Director, $1.00; Auditor, $1.00; cash, in advance.]

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce JOHN PALMER, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce E. F. KERR, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

TREASURER.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce GEORGE MANDORFF, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. MEYERS: Please announce WILLIAM BOWLES, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce ISAAC KENSINGER, Esq., of Liberty township, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. MEYERS: You will please announce ROBERT STECKMAN, of Bloody Run, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce JOHN A. MOWRY, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. MEYERS:—Please announce GEORGE SMOUSE, Jr., of Snake Spring township, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

COMMISSIONER.

We are requested to announce MICHAEL S. RITCHEY, Esq., of Snake Spring township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

To Die in a Bad Cause

as those who fall in the rebel ranks undoubtedly do, is foolish. But on the other hand

Dyeing for a Good Cause

as those who are wise and prudent enough to remedy the defects of nature with

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

are doing every day, in every City of the Union, is eminently praiseworthy. This peaceful revolution is going on throughout the whole land, and thus beauty and harmony supplant homeliness and incongruity. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. [May 5—1m

Bedford Markets.

[*Corrected weekly by J. B. Farquhar.*]

Flour, per barrel,	$10 00	Potatoes, per bus.	.50
Wheat, per bush.	2 00	Eggs, per dozen,	.15
Rye, per bushel.	1 50	Butter, per lb.	.20
Corn, per bushel,	1 25	Lard, per lb.	.20
Oats, per bushel,	75	Bacon, per lb.	.20

CAUTION FROM THE

AMERICAN WATCH CO.

It having come to our knowledge that imitations of the American Watch have been put upon the market in great number, calculated by their utter worthlessness to injure the reputation of our genuine products, to protect our own interests and the public from imposition, we again publish the trade marks by which our Watches may invariably be known.

We manufacture four styles of Watches.

The FIRST has the name "AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

The SECOND has the name "APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

The THIRD has the name "P. S. BARTLETT, Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

All the above styles have the name American Watch Co. painted on the dial, and are warranted in every respect.

The FOURTH has the name "WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate, and is not named on the dial.

All the above described watches are made of various sizes, and are sold in gold or silver cases, as may be required.

It is hardly possible for us to accurately describe the numerous imitations to which we have alluded. They are usually inscribed with names so nearly approaching our own as to escape the observation of the unaccustomed buyer. Some are represented as made by the 'Union Watch Co., of Boston, Mass.,' —no such company existing. Some are named the "Soldier's Watch," to be sold as our Fourth or Wm. Ellery style, usually known as the 'Soldier's Watch.' Others are named the "Appleton Watch Co.;" others the "P. S. BARTLEY," instead of our "P. S. Bartlett;" besides many varieties named in such a manner as to convey the idea that they are the veritable productions of the American Watch Company.

We also caution the public, and particularly soldiers, against buying certain articles called watches, so freely advertised in illustrated papers as "Army Watches," "Officers' Watches," "Magic Time Observers," "Adriana Watches," &c., the prices of which are stated to be from seven to sixteen dollars. A good watch, in these times, cannot be afforded for any such money.

A little attention on the part of buyers will protect them from gross imposition.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Co.,
182 Broadway, New York.

May 5, 1865—1m.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
February 10, 1865—1y New York.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
1130 Broadway, New York.
Feb. 3, 1865—6m

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address, E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
1130 Broadway, New York.
February 3, 1865—6m.

Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Mail train, northward, leaves Mt. Dallas station at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 6.58 p. m.

Accommodation, northward, leaves Mt. Dallas at 9.25 a. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 12.35 p. m.

Mail train, southward, leaves Huntingdon, at 8 a. m., arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.10 a. m.

Accommodation, southward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 p. m., arrives at Mt. Dallas at 7.10 p. m.

A line of coaches from Bedford, connects with the trains at Mt. Dallas, leaving Bedford at 8 a. m. and 1 p. m.

BRIDGE LETTING.

The Commissioners of Bedford County will let, on the premises, on Friday, June 2d, 1865, to the lowest and best bidder, a Bridge to be built across the Shawnee Run, at Statler's Mill, in Napier township. Plan and specifications can be seen at the office of John P. Reed, or on the premises on day of sale. By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

May 12, 1865.

Stray Sheep.

Strayed from the premises of the subscriber, in South Woodberry township, 39 head of Sheep, marked with a hole in the right ear and a piece cut out of the left ear, on the lower side. Any person returning the same, or giving information concerning them, to the owner, will be suitably rewarded.

May 12—3t JEREMIAH GROWDEN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Leonard Clites, late of Southampton township, dec'd., having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to make them known to him without delay, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

DAVID L. RICE.
May 26—6t* Adm'r.

Notice of Inquisition.

Whereas, George W. Points, brother and heir at law of Catharine Points, late of Union township, dec'd., presented a petition setting forth that the said Catharine Points lately died intestate, leaving neither husband nor issue, but leaving the following collateral heirs, to wit: David Points, residing in Bedford county, Pa., Samuel Points, residing in Butte county, Oregon, John Points, residing in Berkley county, Virginia, Elizabeth, intermarried with Lewis Berkhimer, residing in Bedford county, Pa., Daniel Points, residing in Fulton county, Illinois, Henry Points, residing in De Kalb county, Indiana, and George W. Points, petitioner, residing in Bedford county, Pa., that said intestate died seized in her demesne as of fee, of and in a certain tract of land, adjoining lands of Alexander McGrigor, Esq., Joseph M. Taylor and others, containing about 20 acres, and praying the Court to make partition of the premises aforesaid, to and among the heirs, &c., whereupon the Court awarded an inquest to make partition according to the prayer of the petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition, on the premises, on FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1865, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Bedford, May 26, 1865.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES.

$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.

GOLD BEARING BONDS

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, *from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value*, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents " " " $100 "
Ten " " " $500 "
20 " " " $1000 "
$1 " " " $5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is

The Only Loan in Market

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

May 12, 1865—2m

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, and First National Bank of Huntingdon.

D. W. AMOS'
HORSE RAKE.



PATENTED JANUARY 12, 1864.

This Rake combines greater improvements, and more effective capabilities, than any ever before offered to the Agriculturist.

As the teeth are elevated and depressed by the foot of the driver, his hands are left free to guide his team with precision, and keep it under perfect control.

As each rake-tooth is capable of an independent vertical movement, the rake will operate perfectly over the most *uneven surfaces* with a uniform pressure; and will, consequently,

RAKE GRAIN & GRASS PERFECTLY CLEAN.

This rake is solidly constructed of durable materials, and is so simple and direct in its operation that any boy who can manage a horse in harness can, with this Rake, do perfect work.

Agents wanted in every county seat throughout the State to sell this HORSE RAKE.

Having lately made new improvements I feel confident that I can give full satisfaction to farmers generally. I would refer the public to Hon. Job Mann, Asa Silver, John James, Adam Dibert, Samuel Boor, Michael Dibert, Isaac Imler, Charles M. Colvin, W. P. Mickel, and others who have used this Rake.

☞For further information as to license, sale, or use of this Patent, address

DANIEL W. AMOS,
May 26, 1865. Bedford, Pa.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court.

SEAL.

On motion of John Cessna, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Catharine Miller, late of Harrison township, dec'd, viz: Mary Ann, intermarried with Peter F. Lehman, of Juniata township, Sophia, intermarried with John H. Wertz, of Harrison township, Susan, intermarried with Andrew Ball, of Londonderry township, Catharine, intermarried with William Aaron, of Venango county, Pa., Hester, intermarried with Daniel M. Miller, of Harrison township, and David H. Miller, of Harrison township. And, also, Elizabeth Miller of Bedford township, Susan, intermarried with George Leidig, of Londonderry township, and John S. Miller, a minor, of Harrison township, these three being children and heirs of Sarah, a daughter now deceased; To be and appear at our Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, on the 1st Monday (4th day) of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

May 19—4t

1865. **READ,** 1865.

AND

HAND TO YOUR NEIGHBOR!

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE PHILADELPHIA AGE.
1865.

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC DAILY MORNING JOURNAL PUBLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Union, The Constitution,

AND THE

Enforcement of the Laws.

The Publishers of THE PHILADELPHIA AGE invite the earnest attention of business men, thinking men, literary men, and all who are interested in the various occupations and pursuits of life, to the DAILY and WEEKLY editions of their Journal.

THE PHILADELPHIA DAILY AGE,

Which advocates the principles and policy of the Democratic party, is issued every morning, (Sundays excepted,) and CONTAINS THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD; with carefully prepared articles on Government, Politics, Trade, Finance, and all the current questions and affairs of the day; Local Intelligence, Market Reports, Prices Current, Stock Quotations, Marine and Commercial Intelligence, Reports of Public Gatherings, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Legal Reports, Book Notices, Theatrical Criticisms, Reviews of Literature, Art and Music, Agricultural Matters, and discussions of whatever subject is of general interest and importance.

No event of any importance occurs in any part of the country without being fully and promptly telegraphed to and published promptly in its columns. *It has all the despatches of the Associated Press from every part of the United States, and the news from all parts of Europe brought by the steamers is instantly telegraphed, from whatever point the steamers first touch.*

Terms—*Ten Dollars, per annum, for a single copy; Five Dollars, for six months; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, for three months; and for any less time, at the rate of One Dollar per month. Payment required invariably in advance.*

THE PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY AGE,

Is a complete compendium of the NEWS OF THE WEEK, and contains the chief Editorials, the Prices Current and Market Reports, Stock Quotaions, Intelligence for Farmers, Correspondence, and General News Matter published in the DAILY AGE. It also contains a great variety of other literary and miscellaneous matter, including Tales, Sketches, Biography, Facetiæ, and Poetry, rendering it in all respects A FIRST CLASS FAMILY JOURNAL, particularly adapted to the Politician, the Merchant, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Literary man, and all classes of readers. It has, in fact, every character of a LIVE NEWSPAPER, fitted for the Counting House; the Workshop, the Fireside, and the General Reader.

The Weekly Age is mailed in season to reach all parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, on or before Saturday of each week.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum for a single copy; One Dollar for six months, and Sixty Cents for three months. One copy gratis will be sent for one year to the person forwarding us twenty yearly subscribers paid in advance. No paper will be sent until the subscription is paid.

Specimen copies of the above papers sent gratis to any address, on application.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the PHILADELPHIA AGE, which is steadily and rapidly growing, makes it at least as valuable a medium for advertising as any other commercial and business newspaper in *Philadelphia*; and the fact that it reaches a large class of conservative readers, scattered over a vast extent of country, who do not take any other Philadelphia paper, commends it to an extraordinary degree, as a means of communicating with the public not possessed by any other journal published in this city.

THE AGE IS NOW ESTABLISHED ON A SURE AND PERMANENT FOUNDATION. The publishers could easily fill their columns with the unsought and most liberal commendations of the press throughout the country; but they prefer that it should stand altogether upon claims to public confidence well-known and established. It will be, as heretofore, the supporter of true National, Conservative, Democratic, Union principles, opposed alike to radicalism and fanaticism in every form, and devoted to the maintenance of Good Government, Law and Order. The revival of all the business relations of the country, consequent upon the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of peace, will enable the Publishers to make a number of improvements in the various departments of this journal, and they, therefore, respectfully solicit the support of all who wish to secure one of the best Commercial, Literary, Business and Family newspapers in the country.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

Address,

GLOSSBRENNER & WELSH,
430 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court.

SEAL.

On motion of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Henry Rininger, late of St. Clair township, deceased, to wit: Malinda, intermarried with Martin Blackburn, residing in Cedar county, Iowa, Joseph, residing in Cedar county, Iowa, George, living in Bedford county, Pa., John, Jeremiah and Ellen, residing in Cedar county, Iowa, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 1st Monday (4th day) of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

May 19—4t

Notice in Partition.

By virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and directed to me as Sheriff of said county, I will proceed to value and appraise the real estate of Samuel Carper, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, dec'd., to wit: One tract of land in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less, with all the necessary improvements, adjoining lands of Christian Hoffman, Abraham Keagy, Josiah S. Elder, and others; also, one other piece of land containing thirty acres more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Hipple, Jacob Zeigler and others, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1865, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties may attend if they think proper. The heirs of said Samuel Carper are, 1, John Carper, of Bureau county, Illinois; 2, Frederick Carper, 3, Jacob Carper, 4, Polly, wife of John Keagy, the last mentioned three of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Pa., 5, Philip Carper, of Bureau county, Illinois; 6, Christopher Carper, the petitioner; 7, Samuel Carper, of Fulton county, Illinois; 8, Christiana, wife of Thomas Deshari, of Decatur county, Illinois; 9. Elizabeth, wife of John Berkstresser, 10, Catharine, wife of Daniel Frederick, the last mentioned two of Bureau county, Illinois, and, 11, Margaret, wife of Jacob Smith, of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Pa.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Bedford, May 12, 1865.

GREAT SALE
OF
WATCHES & JEWELRY,
$1,000,000 WORTH!

To be disposed of at ONE DOLLAR *each, without regard to value, not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.*

By A. H. Rowen & Co.,
[*Agents for the Manufacturers,*]
No. 36 Beekman Street, New York.

☞Read the following list of articles to be sold for ONE DOLLAR:—

100	Gold Hunting Case Watches, each	$125 00
100	" Watches, various styles, each	75 00
200	" Ladies' Gold Watches "	50 00
500	Silver Watches each	$20 00 to 35 00
6,000	latest style vest & neck chains	5 00 to 20 00
5,500	Gents California diamond pins	5 00 to 20 00
4,000	California diamond ear drops	5 00 to 10 00
3,000	Miniature revolving pins	5 00 to 10 00
2,000	California Diamond & enamelled Gent's scarf pins new styles	5 00 to 10 00
2,000	Masonic and Emblem Pins	3 00 to 10 00
2,500	Gold Band Bracelets, engraved	3 00 to 20 00
3,000	Jet and Mosaic Brooches	3 00 to 10 00
2,000	Cameo Brooches	5 00 to 20 00
3,000	Coral Ear Drops	4 00 to 6 00
2,000	Ladies' Watch Chains	8 00 to 15 00
6,000	Gent's Pins, a splendid assort't	2 00 to 10 00
4,000	Solitaire Sleeve Buttons	3 00 to 10 00
3,000	Studs & Sleeve Buttons, in sets	3 00 to 10 00
5,000	Sleeve Buttons, plain & engra'd	2 00 to 8 00
10,000	plain and engraved rings	2 50 to 10 00
8,000	Lockets, richly engraved	2 00 to 10 00
15,000	sets Ladies' jewelry, new and latest styles	6 00 to 12 00
5,000	Handsome Seal Rings	3 00 to 8 00
2,000	sets Bosom Studs	2 50 to 6 00
1,000	Gold Pens and Gold Holders	15 00 to 25 00
2,000	Sets Jet and Gold Pins & Ear Drops, latest styles, very rich	6 00 to 10 00
2,000	Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c.,	4 00 to 6 00
10,000	Gold Pens, and Silver cases	5 00 to 3 00
10,000	Gold Pens, Ebony holders	4 00 to 6 00

This entire list of beautiful and valuable goods will be sold for ONE DOLLAR each. Certificates of all the above articles will be placed in envelopes, and sealed. These envelopes are sent by mail, as ordered, without regard to choice. On the receipt of the certificate you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article, or not.

Five certificates can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15. We will send a single certificate on the receipt of 25 cts. Agents wanted to whom we offer special terms; send 25 cents for one certificate and our circular with terms.

A. H. ROWEN & CO.,
36 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.
May 19—6m P. O. Box 4270.

New Skirt for 1865.

THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IN

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

WESTS' BRADLEY & CAREY, (late J. I. & J. O. West,) SOLE PROPRIETORS and MANUFACTURERS, 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade Streets New York.

THIS INVENTION consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously Braided Tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible Elastic and Durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape twice as long as any other Skirt.

The WONDERFUL FLEXIBILITY and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all Crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded, when in use, to occupy a small place as easily as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the "Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt" for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies, they are superior to all others.

They are the best quality in every part, and unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

FOR SALE in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States, and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies. ☞Inquire for the "Duplex Elliptic Skirt."

April 7, 1865—13w

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of Bedford Borough, for the year ending May 1, 1865.

JOHN H. RUSH, TREASURER,
In account with said Borough, Dr.

1864, To cash from former Treasurer,	$18 69
June 5, To cash from collector H. Nicodemus for 1863	80 00
To cash from H. Nicodemus	73 80
To cash from M. Reed, wood inspector, &c., from June 8, 1864, to March 9, 1865,	164 36
License of Circus Co.	10 00
1865, License of T. R. Gettys, Picture Wagon	5 00
April 20, cash of col. Nicodemus for '64,	452 07
	$803 92

CR.

By am't paid D. Border repairing hydrants	$00 75
" " repairing clock	20 00
M. Reed, putting frame round hay scales	7 83
Dr. B. F. Herry, glass for frame for draft	2 00
D. Defibaugh, 1st & 2d quarter salary as water master	37 50
J. Curboy salary as high constable	20 00
H. Nicodemus for money paid street orders	58 47
Rev. Benedict, for trees planted in square	18 10
J. R. Durborrow, in full for printing	11 00
A. Harman, soldering hydrant	0 10
B. F. Meyers, in full for printing	19 25
H. Nicodemus, bill of Dishong & Brightbill	5 20
J. Palmer, salary as clerk and legal advice	31 00
Walter Brown, work on street	31 87
D. Kauffman as auditor	1 50
L. Saupp "	1 50
U. H. Akers "	1 50
V. Steckman paying surveyor for plan of town	10 00
V. Steckman, laths, &c., for hay scales	9 68
Geo. Mardorff services at hay scales	3 75
Street orders	445 76
Treasurer's salary	20 00
D. Border repairing hydrant	5 00
J. W. Lingenfelter judgment of L. Agnew	5 87
	$776 63
Balance due borough	$27 29

Statement of Moneys due Bedford Borough, on the first day of May, 1865.

Due from John Boor, former weigh master	$9 45
" H. Nicodemus collector for 1864	367 45
Total	$404 19

The above is subject to exonerations and commissions.

We, the undersigned auditors of Bedford borough, do hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing account of John H. Rush, Treasurer of said Borough, and find the same correct. We have also examined the account of M. Reed, Esq., Wood Inspector, &c., and find the same correct, and that the moneys paid over to the Treasurer by him amount to $164 36. Witness our hands this 12th day of May, 1865.

LEWIS SAUPP,
J. H. HUTTON,
R. R. SILL,
Attest—J. PALMER, Clerk. Auditors.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH W. SLEEK, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier township, deceased, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE H. SLEEK,
May 12, 1865—6t Executor.

GREAT SUCCESS

OF THE

BEDFORD CO. MUTUAL OIL COMPANY.

Over 50,000 Shares Already Sold.

Capital Stock $150,000, Par Value $1.00.

No Favoritism. Every Subscriber on the Ground Floor.

The property of the above named company, which is about being organized under the mining laws of Pennsylvania, consists of the following valuable territory, to wit:

1. A lease of one half acre, known as "No. 3," on the Tenney & Storrow purchase, on Cherry Run, Venango county, Pa., just above the celebrated "Reed" well and within a stone's throw of a well just struck, flowing at present 100 barrels per day. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

2. A lease of one half acre, in close proximity to the above, known as "No. 6," on the Tenney & Storrow purchase on Cherry Run. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

3. The refusal for sixty days, of a lease on Sugar Creek, of two acres of ground; five-eighths of the oil to the company.

4. Seven acres in fee simple on the waters of Ritchey Run, one mile from its junction with the Allegheny, about the same distance from the Fox and Widel well, owned by the "Stump Islands Oil Company." All flat, boreable territory, at present under cultivation, with a good frame house upon it.

5. Three acres in fee simple on the Allegheny river, just below the mouth of the Clarion river. There is room on this tract for a half dozen wells. The "Allegheny and Clarion River Oil Company," of Philadelphia, are now sinking several wells immediately opposite this property, with excellent prospects of success.

In presenting the above basis to the public, it is confidently believed that it cannot be excelled by that of any other company yet organized. The two leases on Cherry Run are themselves worth more than the territory of many companies which profess to be based upon a million capital. The Cherry Run region has proved to be the surest oil-producing territory yet discovered. Nine-tenths of the wells bored on this stream have been successful. The great "Reed" well, flowing 375 barrels per day, the "Mountain" well flowing 400, and in fact nearly all of the large wells yet struck, are located on Cherry Run.

It is proposed to sell a sufficient number of shares to pay for the territory and raise working capital for its development, at the low price of *twenty-five cents per share, thus placing every subscriber to this fund on the ground-floor, and giving each subscriber a pro rata interest in the territory, engines, and other property of the company*, as well as the shares of stock remaining unsold after the purchase money and working capital are raised. From the nature of the leases, boring upon them must be commenced within sixty days from the 20th of April, 1865, which is a sufficient guaranty that the company will proceed without delay to the development of its territory.

PRESIDENT,

JAMES B. FARQUHAR,

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

JACOB REED.

DIRECTORS,

WILLIAM MASTERS,
HENRY F. SMITH,
J. HENRY SCHELL,
B. F. MEYERS,
J. M. SHOEMAKER,
F. D. BEEGLE.

☞Persons desiring Stock in this Company will please call immediately upon any one of the above named officers of the Company.

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, will sell on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 23d day of June, next, the real estate late of Henry Johnson, dec'd., consisting of a tract of land, held by improvement, containing 235 acres more or less, situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Jacob Gordon and Daniel Tewell, about 5 acres under cultivation, with a double log house, log shoemaker shop, stable and spring house thereon erected. Terms CASH. The sale will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

THOMAS DONAHOE,
May 19. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of William Bralliar, late of Hopewell township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Bloody Run, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL BENDER,
May 5—6t Adm'r.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell his farm in St. Clair township containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, situated near the town of St. Clairsville, with about one hundred acres cleared, with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, with good meadows, and all the balance of the land well timbered, and good farming and meadow land when cleared, with several fine never-failing springs, which water nearly all the fields and wood-land.—There is a good

Log House, Double Log Barn, Wagon Shed, Small Frame Stable, and a good Spring House, with excellent water, near the House. Also, a fine

YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD,

of choice fruit, with a number of fine Peach and Cherry trees.

ALSO—ONE TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND, in same township, with the best of Pine, Oak and Chestnut timber, containing one hundred acres, with three saw mills convenient, one within one fourth of a mile, the timber easily gotten off, part of the land good farming land when cleared.

ALSO—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, situate in the town of St. Clairsville, on corner of Bedford and Grass streets, with spring house, granary, large stable, carriage house, and a good well of water under roof of the house, with all other necessary outbuildings, two first rate lots of ground with new fences all around them. This property would suit well for a tavern or store, as every convenience is there for either. For further particulars apply to

DR. S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, or
COL. F. D. BEEGLE,
May 5—3m St. Clairsville.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

J. ALSIP, Auctioneer.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on FRIDAY the 2d of June, 1865, one of the most desirable farms in Bedford township situate about one mile from the Hollidaysburg Pike, containing 101¼ acres, and 20 perches and allowance of first class limestone Land, all under a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a

NEW TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

well finished,

NEW BANK BARN, with Carriage House,

a well of never failing water at the door,

NEW SAW MILL,

in good order and in a fine neighborhood for timber. The undersigned has a lease of 8 years, of two rows of apple trees on the mansion tract of Philip Zimmers, dec'd. There is a young Orchard of choise firuit on the premises. Peaches of the best quality. There are about 75 acres cleared of which 15 acres are meddow, of the very best quality, the ballance well timbered. A visit to this property by persons wishing to purchase will pay them amply for their trouble. This valuble farm is about 3½ miles North of Bedford.

Terms easy which will be made known on the day of sale.

PHILIP ZIMMERS,
April 28, 1865.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, Pa.

WM. C. McNULTY, Proprietor.

Terms moderate to suit the times.

April 28, 1865—1y

Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.
Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 350 acres to suit purchasers.
Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.
April 1, 1865—1y

EDWARD F. KERR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will punctually and carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care. Soldiers' claims for bounty, back pay, &c., speedily collected. Office with H. Nicodemus, Esq., on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
April 7, 1865.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the government.
Office on Juliana Street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. March 31, 1865.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully offers his professional services to the public.
☞Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."
Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

J. R. DURBORROW. JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 1, 1865—tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER.
KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

DR. F. C. DOYLE,
(COALDALE, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,)
Graduate of the University of Maryland, and late Resident Physician to the Baltimore Infirmary.
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Coaldale and vicinity.
May 5, 1865.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.
Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,
SCHELLSBURG, PA,
Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.
July 1, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.

REFERENCES.

PHILADELPHIA:	BEDFORD,
Philip Ford & Co.,	Hon. Job Mann,
Boyd & Hough,	Hon. W. T. Daugherty
Armor Young & Bros.,	B. F. Meyers.

January 1, 1864—tf.



The peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses,** and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where, and by

B. F. Harry, Bedford, J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg, J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run; L. Putt, Stonerstown; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; D. Stoner, Woodberry; R. Ralston, Water Street; and dealers everywhere. July 1, 1864.

RICHARD LEO.
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

The Second Quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution commences APRIL 12. The rates are reasonable. All branches, useful and ornamental, taught.

J. W. HUGHES, Principal.
Miss E. M. CRESSWELL, Preceptress.

UNION HOTEL.
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid LIVERY STABLE is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Devore, late of Londonderry tp., deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CORNELIUS DEVORE,
ISAAC DEVORE,
April 28.—6ts.* Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jonathan C. Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd., having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to make them known to him without delay, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

LEVI HARDINGER,
April 21—6t Adm'r.

Important to Farmers.



Having purchased a large lot of the celebrated
"FARMER MOWING MACHINES,"
before the big advance made by the manufacturers of all machines in the winter, I now offer to those who will first apply before the 20th of May, next, Farmer Mowers at $150, cash. This Mower is considered the best ever invented, and the highest testimonials of hundreds of farmers can be produced. It is built almost entirely of IRON & STEEL, cuts 4½ feet, light 2 horse power, easily managed, and when properly worked is warranted not to clog in the heaviest wet grass. It is greatly improved and has but 200 pounds draft.

ALSO,

20 Gum Spring Grain Seeders,

at $10 less than manufacturers price, CASH, if bought before the 1st of June, next. This is acknowledged the "BEST DRILL IN THE WORLD."

ALSO,
Combined Self-Raking Reapers,
at less than present cost.
HAY, STRAW AND FODDER CUTTERS,
at winter rates.

Hardware of all Kinds,
at reduced prices.
WM. HARTLEY,
April 14, 1865. Bedford, Pa.

STAND FROM UNDER!
CHEAP CORNER COMING DOWN WITH A CRASH.

J. B. FARQUHAR, has been to the City purchasing his Spring Stock, and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell

AT

A reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent

ON FORMER PRICES.

WE ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

COLONNADE BUILDING,

J. B. FARQUHAR,

MARCH 25TH, 1865.

BROWN MUSLIN FIFTY CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

CALICO TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

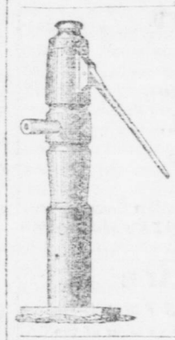
DELAINES THIRTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

GOOD mackerel in Barrels, half Barrels, Quarters and Kits at

FARQUHAR'S
CHEAP CORNER!
EAST PITT STREET,
BEDFORD, March 24, 1864.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1864.—3m

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA—Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SWILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
July 9, 1864—1y.

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

FULLING AND CARDING.

The undersigned respectfully informs the friends and customers of the late Joseph W. Sleek, that the Fulling and Carding business formerly carried on by deceased, will be continued in the name of the subscriber. All kinds of work in this line done on short notice and at cheap rates.

GEORGE H. SLEEK.
New Paris, May 5—3ts.

Save Money!
Buy your Goods at
REDUCED PRICES!
ALL KINDS OF GOODS—

Carpetings, Muslins,
Calicoes, &c., &c.,

at greatly reduced prices for Cash, at

CRAMER & CO'S.
March 24, 1865.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H. Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stoverstown within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON,

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,
AND
INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET
OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

FLEMING HOLLIDAY
WITH
PAUL GRAFF, ISAAC WATKIN, WM. H. WEIMER, THOS. SAPPINGTON.
GRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 426 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
January 13, 1865—1y.

WM. W. PAUL. D. J. HOAR
H. L. HOOD,
WITH
WM. W. PAUL & CO.,
WHOLESALE
BOOT & SHOE
WAREHOUSE,
623 Market St. & 614 Commerce St. above Sixth
PHILADELPHIA.
December 16, 1864—1y.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,
(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)
Tobacco Snuff and Segar.
MANUFACTORY,
No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Second door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.
March 25, 1864.

FELIX HEYMAN
WITH
Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger.
Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CLOTHING,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.
Nos. 333 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the Country, in quantity, quality, style, prices and terms.

Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. Dec. 9, 1864—1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Barbara Bassler, late of Middle Woodberry townseip, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims are required to present them forthwith for settlement.

SAMUEL BASSLER, Adm'r.
April 28, 1865—6t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between C. K. Hillegass & J. H. Hillegass, under the title of "Hillegass & Co.," Buena Vista, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of April, 1865. The business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand under the firm of "Zeigler & Hillegass." The books of the late firm will remain with C. K. Hillegass, upon whom all persons indebted to said firm must call within three months and settle by cash or note, after which time all unsettled accounts will be left with a Justice for collection.

C. K. HILLEGASS,
April 21—3t J. H. HILLEGASS.

VALUABLE FARM
AND
TANNERY FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offer for sale, their valuable limestone farm situated in Bedford township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Zimmers, Charles Smith and others, containing 250 acres. 200 acres of which are cleared and in a rich state of cultivation balance well timbered. This property lies about 4 miles North of Bedford, on Dunning's Creek, near the Bedford and Hollidaysburg Turnpike. There are upon the farm a

LARGE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE,

A large Bank Barn and other important buildings. There is also a fine orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees upon the premises. The farm is divided into fields of 14 acres each, enclosed with post and rail fence. About 50 acres are in meadow. There is an excellent spring of never failing water close to the Dwelling-House. Also, upon the Southwest corner of the farm, there is located,

A LARGE TANNERY,

Containing 100 vats, with all the necessary buildings, the whole yard being under roof. The tannery is now and has been for years, in successful operation. Twenty-five acres of the farm will be sold with the tannery, if the latter be sold separately. Upon these twenty-five acres there are six tenant houses.

For further particulars address
T. H. & N. J. LYONS,
March 17, 1865. BEDFORD, Pa.

Spring and Summer
GOODS
AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
CHEAP STORE,
NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS
ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK
TO YOUR OWN INTEREST,
BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes,
OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,
AND VERY CHEAP,
form a part of my new stock.

MENS' SUMMER WEAR,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Ladies' Dress Goods,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.
Bedford, April 7, 1865.

Photographic Pictures.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large and select stock of PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, comprising *GILT, EBONY, ROSEWOOD, UNION, AND CARD FRAMES,* of different styles and varieties, from

20 Cts. up to Five Dollars, each.

ALSO—A new assortment of
Photograph Albums,
of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, at prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00,
Suitable for the Pocket or the Parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., taken as low as 25 cents each.

☞Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.
Skylight Gallery opposite the Washington Hotel.
T. R. GETTYS.
Bedford, June 10, 1864.

BEFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.
April, 15, 1864.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS,
thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cts. per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.
December 23, 1864—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless,

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

*,*Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. December 23, 1864—1y.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE.

THE BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST

IS a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poll-evil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddles or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture. There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves, Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.

☞For sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. [Dec. 23, '64—1y

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE
POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties.—The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

HORSES HOGS CATTLE

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS CATTLE HORSES

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 23—1y

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PACIFIC MONTHLY.

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Employing and paying more for Literary talent than any other Magazine in the country, we flatter ourselves that no department of the PACIFIC MONTHLY will suffer neglect from the want of able and well known

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AND
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With descriptive views and reading matter, affording the most reliable and comprehensive medium in existence for full information in regard to California, Oregon, Nevada, and their contiguous and auriferous territories. The information we give in regard to the Pacific States, alone, is worth ten times the subscription price of our Magazine. The twelve numbers, a year's subscription, when neatly bound, affording two splendid volumes, suitable for the

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Having made special arrangements with Mme. DEMOREST, 473 Broadway, New York, for contributions to our Fashion Department, we call the attention of the Ladies to the same, and commend our Monthly to their notice, as containing more information in regard to Dress and the Toilet, than any other Magazine published.

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Now is the time to subscribe, and have your volume complete for 1865. We will furnish back numbers to such as do not subscribe in time for the January or February number. But to be sure and get them without delay, send in your subscriptions early. Our subscription price is

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR,

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As an additional inducement to subscribe early, we shall distribute among our subscribers a large list of valuable Premiums, relying upon an extraordinary large subscription list to compensate us for our liberality. These premiums will consist of valuable Souvenirs of the golden wealth of the Pacific States, and will be as follows:—

☞To any person sending us One Hundred Paying Subscriptions, we will send them *immediately*, a Twenty and a Ten Dollar Gold Piece, California coinage, and an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free.*

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☞We are, also, having made, a large quantity of valuable PRESENTS and KEEPSAKES for single subscribers, who send direct to the Office.

The Presents and Souvenirs consist of Ladies' Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, etc.; and Gentlemen's Breast-Pins, Finger-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, Settings for Cane-Heads, etc., made from California and Nevada Gold and Silver bearing Quartz and Ore—Crystalized Quartz Jewelry, (commonly known as California Diamond Jewelry.) The Gold and Silver bearing Quartz and Ore from which these Souvenirs are made, is made from the celebrated GOULD & CURRY and Ophir mines of Nevada, and will be valuable as mementos, as well as beautiful in appearance and design. EVERY REGULAR SUBSCRIBER, as above, to the PACIFIC MONTHLY, will be entitled to one of these articles for every subscription standing opposite their names on our books.

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